

the COURIER

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CLARKE COLLEGE, Dubuque, Iowa

October 25, 1974



Gladys Ressler, Mary Beth Casey, Bonnie Roling, Anna Campbell, and Nancy Lenari review scripts for "Reflections: A Feminine Montage," to be performed on November 1-4 at 8 p.m.

Cast stages female montage

By Loretta Reed
Staff Writer

"Hey, what's the next play gonna be?"

"Let me see. . . An experimental production."

"A what?"

"An experimental production - the title's 'Reflections: A Feminine Montage.'"

"What's it about, a bunch of famous women?"

Sorry, but don't go to this play expecting to see something on famous women, you'll be disappointed. While possibly incorporating the ideas of some famous women, what the play will present is a meaningful and universal statement about woman.

The idea evolved out of the oral

interpretation class of 11 sophomores. Their only thought was that the production be about women. They began researching, looking for material on the conflicts women are facing today. The selections gathered were read and sorted through. Finally, the chosen ones were compiled.

Well, that settles the feminine montage part, what's this bit about experimental production?

All shows must be presented and this one is certainly no exception. The emphasis in the production of this play is on experimenting, trying different techniques.

It will be a multi-media presentation. Some of the pieces will just be delivered. Accompanying other pieces, quite often, will be sound,

vocal orchestration. There will be freeform movement dancing with some sound. At times, these techniques, as well as the delivery of pieces will overlap.

This production will be performed in the 3-sided arena. Even the stage allows for the experimental aspect. It will have many levels, but appear to float in space. The lines of it, both angular and fluid, emphasize the anger, gentleness and reflection of the pieces. Behind the stage, will be strips which will be used as a screen for many slide projections. Coordinating and directing this production is Karen Ryker, assisted by Maryann Kelleher.

Karen's comment on the play was, "The play is something that has not been seen here - an unusual production to say the least."

Committees report to Forum

By Vicki Johnson
Staff Writer

At the most recent meeting of Forum on October 17, several topics were discussed. Among these was a report on the budget for the Tri-College Cultural Events Committee by Mary Kay O'Brien, chairperson of the Clarke Cultural Events Committee. The total budget for the 1974-75 academic year was a reported \$5,000. Activities scheduled by the Tri-College Committee include: A Tri-College Workshop held on September 21, 1974 at Clarke; a

concert by the Fantasticks on November 7 at the University of Dubuque; a recital by the Vienna Choir Boys on March 11 at Loras; and a lecture by Commander Lloyd Bucher, Captain of the U.S. Pueblo, on April 17 at Clarke.

Mary Kay also reported that the Tri-College committee had approved a proposal for office space to be used by the committee and to be located at Clarke, complete with telephone and answering service.

The Forum also heard a report by Linda Sullivan on revisions of

Forum's policy and functions. In her report Linda listed the three functions of the Forum as follows: I. The Forum as a forum for college opinion: a sounding board for new ideas, a place to discuss problems, and a channel for disseminating information. II. The Forum as a policy making body. III. The Forum as an integral unit in long range planning.

The Forum then heard from Sr. Justa Sheehan who reported on fund accounting, expenditures and the Clarke budget for the 1974-75 academic year.

Who's Who around Clarke

By Barb Bleakmore
Staff Writer

Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges is an organization which provides a democratic, national basis for the recognition of outstanding campus leaders.

At Clarke, the faculty and senior class nominate women they feel excel in those areas. The eighteen women who have been nominated

are: Patricia Kennedy, Linda Sullivan, Marriann Kalina, Mary Kay O'Brien, Maribeth Genoar, Carol Klema, Debra Skriba, Kimberley O'Connor, Karen Haas, Jean Larsen, Jan Ruzich, Mary Jo Hunt, Linda Walker, Karen Kendregan, Kathy Burke, Peggy Maiers, Mary Kay Limage, and Elizabeth Linder.

Those chosen will be announced at a later date.

Board of Trustees meet

By Tracy Timpe
Staff Writer

An open meeting of the Board of Trustees of Clarke College was held Friday, October 11 in the Margaret Mann Solarium. Progress reports concerning the Tri-College cross-registration imbalance settlement, institutional inventory of Clarke and fringe benefits to workers were first given.

Ruth Ann O'Rourke outlined the

goals of this year's admission program stating a promising increase in the number of inquirers about Clarke.

One of the new programs introduced to the Board of Trustees was athletics. Basketball, as an intercollegiate sport, is now a reality. President Giroux announced at the meeting that he has obtained funding from local persons. The exercise room was also introduced as another innovation.

On Tuesday, October 22, a member of the German Consul of West Germany spoke at the University of Dubuque. A number of Clarke students attended.

The first intramural flag football game for the 1974 season was played at Clarke on Sunday, October 20. The freshmen defeated the seniors by a score of 12-6. The junior and sophomore teams tied at 6-6.

College basketball comes to Clarke

By Fran O'Brien
Staff Writer

Clarke's Intercollegiate Basketball Program has made progress since approval of the program was obtained from the Executive Board of CSA (Clarke Student Association), Forum, and the Board of Trustees.

A meeting for prospective basketball players was conducted at Clarke by Sister Jayne Zenaty on Tuesday, October 22. At the kick-off meeting, topics dealing with practice times, schedule of games, rules, expectations for the year, equipment, and how to start getting in shape for the season were discussed.

A 14-game season is planned with the first scheduled game on December 7 at Mount Mercy in Cedar Rapids. Four home matches are on the agenda along with eight away games. Other games will be with Luther of Decorah; the University of Dubuque; Rock Island, Illinois; Cornell of Mount Vernon; Grinnell of Grinnell; Highland-Freeport Community College of Freeport, Illinois; and Coe of Cedar Rapids.

Sister Jayne Zenaty, assistant director of public relations, will coach the team with Charles Ellis, head of the Journalism-Communications Department, serving as assistant coach. Both have had previous experience in the field of coaching. Sister Jayne played competitive basketball in grade and high school, but did not play college basketball because Clarke, at that time, did not have a team. While teaching in Wichita, Kansas she was asked to help in getting girls' sports "off the ground." Sister Jayne also directed

girls' volleyball and track teams in Kansas. Ellis coached boys' basketball in Ohio high schools.

A "Name the Team" contest is currently being conducted to select a name for the new sport. The deadline for entries is Friday, November 1, at noon. A panel of judges is to select the three best names, which will be presented to the entire Clarke student body and faculty for a vote. The persons suggesting the three best names will each receive free tickets to all home games.

Cheerleaders are also being sought to lead the Clarke fans in cheers. Students interested should contact Sister Jayne by November 1.

The Clarke team is officially in the IAIW (Iowa Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women). Sister Jayne explains the reasons for joining, "I think it's a good organization to belong to because of the contact with people from other schools." She said that by belonging to the Association the Clarke team is able to attend meetings and receive newsletters concerning rules, scheduling, and future women's athletics. It also makes Clarke eligible to participate in a tournament. The state is divided into four districts with two teams being sent from each district to the tournament.

In stating the advantages of having sports, Sister Jayne says, "The advantage of having a sports program, both intercollegiate and intramural, is providing another dimension to a woman's growth. Specifically, I see an intercollegiate team as giving women a chance to compete with women from other colleges and to develop their athletic talents."

Clarke's new intercollegiate basketball team needs christening. This is your chance to suggest a name our women can wear as they dribble onto the court to compete for Clarke College, a name we can cheer about, a name that signifies the purple and gold of Clarke.

SUBMIT YOUR ENTRY NOW!!! HELP BASKETBALL BEGIN AT CLARKE. DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES IS FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, AT NOON.

TEAM NAME _____
SUBMITTED BY _____
LOCAL ADDRESS _____
PHONE _____

Return to Room 275 Mary Bertrand or Post Office Box 111 by Friday, November 1.

Board cites nominees

Barbara Berens and Karen Kendregan were selected from among six candidates as Clarke's nominees for Danforth Fellowships for graduate study for college teaching careers. These students as well as Mary Jo Hunt, Lynn Cornwall, Constance Link, and Debra Skriba, were nominated for candidacy by their department chairmen.

Selections were made by a faculty

review board consisting of Mrs. Barbara Schick, Sister Mary Lou Caffery, and Sister Eileen McGovern. The nominees were chosen after the members of the board independently examined a folder of materials for each candidate. These materials consisted of data submitted without identifying names and they included test scores, transcripts, and a personal statement from each candidate.

around the dubuque colleges

The Clarke Campus Girl Scouts will camp out at Camp Little Cloud on October 25 and 26. The girls will sleep in tents and cook all of their meals outside.

The English Department will sponsor a poetry reading by poet Kate Basham on Monday, October 28, at 7:30 p.m. in the Terrace Room of Mary Benedict Hall.

Any manuscripts students would like Kate Basham to read and discuss should be submitted to Sister Sara McAlpin by Friday, Oct. 24.

Sister Barbara Kutchera, BVM, assistant professor of English at Clarke College, has been invited to be a member of an Advisory Committee of the Urban Education Section of the Iowa Department of Public Instruction. The committee will concern itself with the implementation of the Board's policy on curriculum relating to minority groups.

A music education workshop will be held November 2 with Sister Helen Schneider as the director. This workshop will deal with the Kodaly Method of teaching music in the classroom. It is designed to help teachers explore the ideas and activities suggested by the imminent composer and educator, Zoltan Kodaly.

The workshop is open to everyone. Future music teachers and classroom teachers are especially urged to attend.

The first meeting of the Psychology Club was held on Oct. 23 in Mary Jo Hall Formal Lounge.

The upcoming Pack and Sack Weekend, Oct. 25-27, promises to be an interesting adventure for prospective students, present Clarke students and faculty.

Planned to introduce interested high school seniors to Clarke and the area, the weekend came about by the enthusiasm generated by last year's See and Ski Weekend.

the COURIER special report

Migrant children victims of respectable crime

Editor's Note: This is the first article of a three-part series concerning migrant farm-workers in the United States.

By Eileen Enzler

Child labor seems to be a respectable crime.

The exploitation of children working on American farms is the most inexcusable example of an abuse found all over the world. In our supposedly enlightened century, the practice of child labor is increasing instead of decreasing.

"Migrant children are continually condemned to life sentences at hard manual labor, even though they are not guilty of any crimes." This statement by the United Nations bears witness that oppression is not a matter of geography.

Listing these allegations is not simply to evoke pity, but to objectively depict the plight of a forgotten minority. Rather it is to present the situation of an estimated 800,000 migrant children in America today. Proposed solutions to the problem are included here because these provide an alternative to the present. If positive reforms are enacted, the future can take a different shape and offer new hope.

The faces and surnames may have changed, but the circumstances of the children of wrath are much the same as when John Steinbeck wrote, "The Grapes of Wrath."

Three decades ago, Steinbeck's rural poor were Anglo-Saxons escaping Oklahoma's Dust Bowl by migrating to California to pick crops with hope that this labor would free them from the grip of an all-pervasive poverty.

In the seventies, home base for migrant farm workers is usually Maine, Ohio, California, Washington, or Oregon. Such families are largely of Spanish descent or Black or Indian. The wages are sub-standard. The plight of migrant children is often beyond imagination. No state or community is responsible for them. Their education is haphazard. Aside from a few government-subsidized child development centers, the care of migrant children is woefully inadequate. Often a day care center is a nine-foot migrant camp shanty, but more often, an open field reeking with pesticide sprays and powders, lethal to crop pests and small children, is the child's playground.

Affluent Americans picking over fruits and vegetables in supermarkets throughout the land can see no casual relationship between

the profit per pound of such edibles and the physical, socio-economic loss on the part of the families who pick this food. There are many reasons, but a simple starting point is that most Americans know little of the Third World in America. Seasonal workers are seldom visible from main highways. They labor instead in "pure" deep, inaccessible country. Travelers may see the growers' neat front yards and ranch houses, but they seldom glimpse seasonal workers picking crops in the vast beyond.

The agribusiness lobby has been successful in excluding farm workers from the right to collective bargaining that has guaranteed others by the National Labor Relations Act and from most other social and economic legislation of the century, including unemployment compensation and Social Security. Even when legislation is extended to farm workers, legislative enforcement fails. For example, eight years after federal wage minimums were extended to agriculture, thousands of farm laborers still are paid well below the legal minimum wage per hour.

An amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1966 provides for some child labor restrictions in agriculture. However, enforcement of even these elementary provisions is token. Ohio, for instance, has had the worst record for abuse of child labor in agriculture in the country for the last four years. Some contend that stricter enforcement in Ohio turns up more violations than in other states. But last year, Labor Department inspectors were in Ohio fields for a total of only six days.

In Ohio, the fine for child labor violations is \$10,000. Invariably, Ohio growers are let off with warnings. The fine has never been imposed when the warnings are plainly unheeded.

The plight of America's migrant children is best summed up in this simple and horrible statistic: the mortality rate among migrant children is higher than that of Vietnamese children. The children in war-ravaged Indochina have a better chance for survival than one million of our native-born. Lack of medical care makes migrant children the unhealthiest in the nation. The infant mortality rate is two and one-half times the national average. In Washington state, a third of the migrants die at birth.

If migrant workers are at the bottom of the economic and labor pole, it is largely because they are invisible to most people. It is almost an etched rule that Americans move on issues only after they are confronted squarely with the problem. If the needs of migrant children

so far have received lowest priority, the transitory, unstable life of seasonal farm workers has largely made them dim in our view. They are in no one place long enough to be recognized or organized. They represent no voting bloc. They are their own floating community. They ties are all with themselves and few outsiders offer them any stabilizing alliances.

If change comes for the children of these families, it will be a result of affluent Americans coming to understand that much of the food this nation consumes is through the hands of seasonal workers, often children barely out of infancy, and with this knowledge, then taking liberative action. This is also an etched rule: whenever Americans feel strongly about an issue, action is inevitable.

The environment of the Chicano, Black, Indian, White, and Puerto Rican children of the one and a half million women and men who make up the work force of seasonal farm workers is closest to that of the last century or to that of an underdeveloped country. Stooping and crawling in intense heat 8 to 10 hours a day, combined with unsanitary and unsafe conditions of field and housing, and a poor or deficient diet is the story of their existence.

When asked why these conditions persist and who should be doing something about it, Dr. Leonard Mestas, Director of the Colorado Migrant Council, says, "Migrant farm workers are nobody's people; they must travel to earn a pitifully meager income and no community claims them; they are truly the forgotten Americans. They and their children must endure hardships beyond anything most of us would care to imagine."

Dr. Mestas says that although the government cares, it does not care enough. "Only 2 per cent of migrant children are benefiting from federal programs."

On the part of the states, laxity is common. Few states set the minimum for child labor outside school hours and those that do are lax about enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act (1938). According to the 1966 amendments to that act, oppressive child labor practices are prohibited and actionable. What exactly is oppression? To be honest, the term "oppressive" is nowhere closely defined. Working in Ohio fields during the months of June, July, and August from dawn to dusk seven days a week in the hot sun for approximately 76 cents an hour is, apparently, not considered an oppressive situation for a child.

There are no federal regulations pertaining

to the number of hours per day a child may work in agriculture. As long as school is not in session where the child lives while he is working, there is, under federal law, no minimum age. That is the entire legal control at the federal level of "oppressive" child labor in agriculture.

What is needed is a decisive step to ban oppressive child labor in agriculture. But, it would force a choice of the health of the health of the children. The fact is that the wages of working children are essential to their families. The parents of migrant children often oppose laws because they need any and all resources. Even with whole families working in the fields, few farm labor families have an income above the poverty level. As long as farm workers are not covered by the same legislation as industrial workers, especially as that relates to children, the farm labor supply will be increased by the employment of these children. As a consequence, wages for all farm labor will remain low.

Writing about the injustice of the child-labor system is of little value without proposed solutions. Child labor in agriculture can be ended by massive public support of two actions.

The first is uniform national legislation against child labor with built-in effective enforcement. Legislation was successful in stopping child labor in industry in 1938 and would be effective now. A similarly fierce struggle and another strong coalition would be required to end child labor in agriculture.

The second action to end child labor is to take away the reason for it - the denial of a living wage to a father of a farm-working family. The best way to assure a living wage for American field workers - the way the workers themselves are choosing - is through a farm workers labor union. According to the American Friends Service Committee's report, true unionization would raise wages sufficiently for parents to earn what an entire family can now earn. Medical insurance through the union would add to a family's net income. Support for the United Farm Workers Union, directed by Cesar Chavez, becomes a vote for an end to child labor.

In 1795, in a country whose child labor Charles Dickens would immortalize, Thomas Carlyle wrote, "The great law of culture is: let each become all that he was created capable of being; expand if possible to his full growth; and show himself at length in his own shape and stature, be these what they may."

Against the silhouette of a child stooped in a field, agribusiness stands devoid of culture.

Editorial

Basketball scores through joint effort

Basketball has scored at Clarke College with the confirmation of the proposal submitted to the Board of Trustees on October 11. Approval of the program resulted from much in-depth study and planning by many facets of the Clarke community.

It started with a group of interested students, faculty members, and parts of the administration. They felt Clarke needed to expand one area of its program for women by providing a channel for the development of athletic talents. And the idea grew!

Possible coaches (Sister Jayne Zenaty,

Charles Ellis, and Julie Simonis) were named. Research was done on the availability of insurance, the IAIWA (Iowa Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women), uniforms, equipment costs, a schedule, travel expenses, gymnasium space, and funding.

But planning was not everything; gaining approval for the project was yet to come.

In meetings with the Executive Council of CSA (Clarke Student Association) and Forum, the group presented the proposal in order to obtain both student and faculty support. The main deterrent was that the

program lacked adequate funding. It was specifically pointed out that neither the college nor CSA could provide the \$1,764.50 needed to fund a basketball team for the first year. The basketball group proceeded to work on fund-raising ideas. In the meantime, President Robert Giroux secured funding in the form of contributions from local persons.

The interest group had grown to include a wider span of the Clarke community with approval of two government bodies. In addition, involvement of the Dubuque community was displayed by the generosity of local people. At the Board of Trustees meeting further support was rendered and basketball became an official sport at Clarke.

Ideas are one thing, but carrying them out is another. We applaud those people who helped make the basketball proposal a program at Clarke. We encourage everyone to give their support to the team - for the game has just begun.

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Make your vote count!

Make your voice heard - VOTE!

In a democratic society, the role which you, the individual play far exceeds that of an individual citizen in other societies. Except for the use of an electoral college in presidential elections, all government executive and legislative officials holding office are elected by the general electorate.

With the recent Watergate investigations and the prevailing state of the economy, it is essential that each citizen exercise his, or her, voting right. Your vote is important in determining who will select future policies this nation shall follow. Whether we head in the direction of future Watergates or depression is, in actuality, a citizen choice.

Watergate has brought forth the question of whether or not the executive branch exercises too much power. Some theorists accuse the legislative branch of yielding too much power to the executive side of government. By failing to exert their constitutional responsibilities to the fullest extent, legislators are

guilty to a degree. But the guilt does not stop there. Citizens, too, share the blame. It is the individual's responsibility to vote for and to pressure government officials into the correct course of action.

The economic crisis illustrates the need for legislators well-versed in anti-inflationary tactics. National, state, and local government officials must strive to control rising costs and to stop shortages. The economy cannot become better until farmers are making instead of losing money on their livestock and harvests. Action needs to be taken in keeping down the prices on petroleum, food, and interest rates. Although government is not the only channel for controlling inflation it should direct the other facets of the country by strong actions.

There are other needs which should be answered by the government. It is up to the individual voter to select candidates who can help resolve these dilemmas.

Make your voice heard -- VOTE!

COURIER CAUCUS

To the Editors:

The subject of visitation has been the mainstay of conversation for many weeks now. To add fuel to the fire -- or maybe just to get my own two cents worth in, I'd like to make a few observations of my own. In particular, I'd like to answer a few of the CON points published in the last Courier.

First, visitation is to offer us a chance to entertain our visitors on our own territory. The problem is to find a place to entertain them. Our lounge facilities are anything but adequate. There is no privacy and I, personally, am not looking for a cozy game of ping pong with my boyfriend who has come 300 miles to see me. Dubuque on a Saturday offers little that students with little money and limited transportation can take advantage. A day of running into other bewildered couples looking for privacy is a day wasted.

Secondly, our rooms are more than just a study; they're our homes. Our records, food, and drinks are in these, and for those who live in Mary Jo the problem is greater. With the common room added, they have a living room and do not entertain their guests in their bedrooms.

We have not asked for open hours -- only for more lenient hours. Opening our doors a few extra hours is not going to cause an overflow of males roaming the halls.

In this year's catalog it was mentioned that Clarke believes women can manage their social affairs. But it seems that this is not true. Instead of becoming a progressive college, it remains archaic in its rules. By limitation of visitation hours the college has failed us and itself.

Sue Lonergan, Class of 1977

Economic crisis draws diverse opinions

Economic policies have drawn varied opinions on the international scene among government officials, the business community, agricultural groups, workers, teachers, and students. The state of the economy receives varied views from instructors and students of the Clarke Economics-Management Science Department as well.

A sampling of 10 students and two professors reveals diverse stands on the present economy on both a national and international scale. Explanations are given concerning the causes of inflationary prices, shortages, and effect of the Arab oil embargo. Suggestions are made concerning government policies.

Chairperson of the Economics-Management Science Department Sister Luca Yankovich agrees with President Gerald Ford's statement at a press conference when he said the U.S. will not have a depression. She says, "We are confronted with a unique economic phenomenon known as 'stagflation,' which means a combination of high unemployment and high inflation, both of which are sending off warning signals that should be heeded. If

we respond to the danger signals we should be in a position to avert economic depression." Sister Luca adds, "As you are well aware, there is much disagreement among economists as to the present state of the economy. However, the cure for the economic ailment must be to treat both diseases, that is, recession as well as inflation."

C.N. Hofmeister, business finance instructor, also agrees with Ford, but for other reasons. "There is a great deal of 'demand' in our economy for all kinds of goods and services, particularly housing, that will be felt as soon as prices start to fall," he points out. "Our banking system is basically sound."

Edith Tow, management science major, adds another viewpoint. "For one, I don't believe the government or U.S. businesses and industries would ever let the U.S. reach that point; even if there was a real impending danger I believe the nation would be willing to go to extreme measures to prevent the event (such as strict price control and other voluntary sacrificing methods)."

Undecided is Cathy Ficker, Management Science-Psychology major. She explains, "I think the economy is currently in a recession, but it is a recession marked by rising inflation

and booming capital spending by business. But I favor the attitude of Arthur Burns that this recession can be kept from depression by rebuilding confidence in the government's handling of the economy."

Also undecided is Loretta Reed, junior, who says that depression could be the next step, depending on what measures finally are passed.

Liz Gilloon, a member of the economics class, disagrees with Ford. "At the rate we are going I don't see how he is going to prevent it."

Ann Kuhl, sophomore major, also disagrees with the President's optimistic view. She states, "The U.S. is in the same state of economy as before the depression of the 30's. We're in a recession right now."

In naming the crucial economic issues in the U.S. the 12 interviewed listed numerous problems. The problems cited include: inflation, international relationships, deficit balance of payments, energy shortages, politics, shortages of crucial raw and semi-finished materials, unemployment, international food supply shortage, the stock market, farm problems, income tax surcharge proposed by President Ford, closing of the Franklin Bank, and reduction in production. Deficit balance of payments can mean either the inability of people who buy on credit to pay or the fact that the U.S. is importing more than it is exporting. The Franklin National Bank, twentieth largest U.S. bank, closed October 8 because of high loan losses in foreign-exchange trading and the lack of earning power.

Terry Hansen, a junior Management Science major believes uncertainty to be the cause behind high prices and shortages. She explains, "People are not sure that the products they might want in the future will be there so they are buying huge quantities now and thus increasing prices and causing shortages."

Laura Henning thinks the demand for many products outweighs the available supply and because of this, there are shortages and higher prices. Laura is a freshman Management Science major.

Mary Ann Jaeger, economics student, disagrees, saying, "There is no control on prices, they just keep going up. When prices go up, demand decreases and so firms produce less. There are then less products to go around."

Ann Kuhl blames the large companies, in particular, the oil companies and Nixon.

Sister Luca Yankovich thinks cost-push and demand-pull forces in the market are a direct cause of shortages and higher prices. She cites three areas in which this happens. They include: natural catastrophes concerning crop yields, conflicts between stopping the U.S. balance of payment deficit through the export of food and other materials and the domestic market demand for these items, and the shortage in production capacity of key industries.

The sampling of Clarke opinion reveals a

direct effect of the Arab oil embargo to U.S. and world economy. C.N. Hofmeister thinks the embargo is having a "very serious unsettling effect." He says the economics of many of the developed nations are heavily dependent upon low cost energy.

Jewell Spencer, junior Management Science-Math major, points out, "The excess oil production that began last spring, while consumers were awaiting the lowering of taxes has now ended. There is no longer any excess output of oil. There is oil in storage world-wide." She also says, "The oil industry states that demand is under last year's level now and if it falls lower so will production."

Anti-inflationary measures that have been taken by the government were thought by the group to be inadequate. "They are a step forward, but I think it is necessary to go much farther and use more drastic methods," contends Liz Gilloon.

Sister Luca puts in her opinion, "Given the present state of our economy, I do not believe we have taken a rigorous enough stance; we are just moving in the right direction."

Jewell Spencer adds another dimension, "I think the President's income tax surcharge will have trouble getting through Congress because it hits the middle-income family so greatly. The five per cent surcharge would generate \$5,000,000,000 in the economy, and this may not even be enough to really help."

All of the people interviewed believed government action was necessary to curtail inflation and other aspects of the economic crises.

In assessing policies the government should follow, many areas were mentioned. Some believed the government should cut down in expenditures and encourage people to ration their demands. Others thought the government should stand back and let the general citizenry control the economy. C. N. Hofmeister advocates energy independence while Mary Ann Jaeger thinks wage and price control should be exerted. Adoption of Ford's limited public works program was suggested by Cathy Ficker. Reform of the tax structure to compensate the middle and lower income groups who are hard hit by inflation was urged along with plugging up capital gains loop-holes for the upper-income bracket.

Many of those interviewed felt that there is a great interdependence between the world economy and the U.S. economy. Edith Tow says, "Whatever factors affect inflation here in the U.S. would also indirectly or directly affect international trade and prices."

C. N. Hofmeister sees a strong relationship between U.S. and world economy. He contends, "There is great truth to the old cliché that if the U.S. economy sneezes, the rest of the world economics catches cold."

Sister Luca Yankovich views the interdependence as an added factor in the U.S. policy. She concludes, "It is this very interdependence that complicates our policy needs to cope with stagflation; it is not just the U.S. economy but rather the U.S. in a world economy."



Kenneth Jones, Management Science instructor, aids students.

Review: 'The Seagull'

By Kathy Callaghan

A free flight of images and moods restrained in an obligatory form is the difficulty faced in Chekhovian production, and so, "much easier said than done" becomes an apt description of Clarke's production of Anton Chekhov's "The Seagull." The production proves subtle, yet urgent, leaving the audience with an overall vague effect, but that perhaps is as it should be. A play which deals with concepts and ideas along with the contradictions and inconsistencies inherent, inevitably creates tensions. It is difficult to reduce Chekhov to a simple formula; difficulty increases with the effort to crystallize those elements which are primarily structureless.

In an art which is as disciplined as the theater is, or ought to be, one is hard-pressed to follow the advice of Chekhov's poet Konstantin when he says, "I come more and more to the conviction that it is not a question of old and new forms, but what matters is that a man should write without thinking at all, write because it springs freely from his soul." This is not to say however that free expression should lack clarity - a quality the production did not always manage to salvage. In a production which seemed carefully cautious, where artistic simplicity was clearly evident, amazement strikes, for ambiguity was never truer to form.

Individual images constantly fight the production's general ideas; ambiguity is a natural result of the middle. To lay grip on a character, to understand him completely, can only be frustrated efforts for these are characters who never managed to understand themselves. These are characters faced with a dichotomy common to all mankind: what they are, what they think they are; what they propose to do, what is actually completed. In a dialogue meant to evoke a mood . . . actionless or not, they are embodiments of past and present events. Basically then, it is the characters who should be ambiguous, not the presentations.

Yet, its success in the production can be pinpointed. The finger turns to the ensemble acting, and so an often ill-assorted crew succeeds. Ensemble itself provides a clue to Chekhov and what he seeks to present. Chekhov has created a group where individuals are extracted through momentary bringing of the unconscious, a moment where we are permitted a glimpse of self-revelation. The heart of the play lies in the soul of the characters. It is the private soul searching that must capture our attention. This proves clearest in the performance given by Gladys Ressler. Her portrayal of Irina Arkadina

carries a blatant freshness, needed in a shaded and controlled production. Ressler neither softens nor judges her character - she presents her with a quiet intensity. She may not prove likeable - but she is understandable.

Perfect contrast to Arkadina is provided throughout by Debra Skriba's rendition of Nina. A sensitive young girl in the first three acts, Skriba is striking. But the blossom never fully blooms until the final act - either Skriba's timing was perfect or she failed to understand the character of the first three acts. Skriba nevertheless manages to scramble, (she should have walked) beyond a single image, and often unaided, she provides a multiplicity to sequences otherwise lacking.

Konstantin and Trigorin provide a suitable balance for each other. Unfortunately divided they fell. Wolfinger as Konstantin never manages to entirely forget he is an American male. His mind manages to stay in tune with the character but the body fails. Dolan as Trigorin manages his near-perfect physicality well but loses his aura when he commences to speak. It is regrettable that the strength of each couldn't have been exchanged, for united they would have stood. In a small world, Cunliffe takes more than his share of the attention, capturing the audience with an ever spell-binding presence. It could well be just this strength which forces many of the other roles into comparative abstractions. But it must be remembered that the production rests heavily on the ensemble acting as well as the low-keyed individual performances. Director Blitgen assured us of both.

In a play which must create feelings and moods, all elements must carry an equal share of the task. Set, costumes, light and sound must all contribute to the final experience. A necessary strength was afforded us by the classic composition of the set. Technically, it was effective, but it failed to elicit any mood or response. This could be due, however, to the Gestapo tactics of the light crew which show marked tendencies towards glare rather than light. (Was this an interrogation or a play?)

Simply, the costumes were obviously well-designed and conceptualized, more obviously well-executed. None proved disconcerting to the eye. En toto, it is a masterly production, for director Blitgen assimilates the free-flight and half-formed ideas. There exists a strength of tone and depth. Though not always clear, it flows, as must life, that energy which cannot be stopped. Perhaps it does not occur with one catastrophe. Life must continue, regardless of hopes, dreams, failures, . . . and so it goes.

Art portrays Clarke

By Dorie Sugay
Staff Writer

If you stood outside the informal lounge of Mary Josita Hall last week, you would have noticed a constant going in and coming out of faculty members, Clarkies, and even some of Dubuque's residents! It was not surprising of course, as a skillful painter from Nebraska, Bill Evans, held an art workshop here at Clarke from October 14-18. Yes, those colorful eye-catching works of art that graced Mary Josita Hall last week were indeed products of the dexterous hands of the same Bill Evans who exhibited his paintings here two years ago.

Originally from Indiana, Mr. Evans believes that formal education enhances one's potential. He received his BA at North Texas University in 1966 and later his MA at Washington State University. (It is interesting to note that he met Douglas Schlesier from the Clarke Art Dept. there).

He taught high school for two years. At the present, Evans and his family reside in Lincoln, Nebraska. He teaches at the Nebraska Wesleyan University where he has been working for the last five years. Mr. Evans is chairman of the art department at the University.

Coming to Iowa with him were his wife Joan and his kids, Tobie and Kilby.

When asked to describe the theme of his paintings, Mr. Evans referred to "personal symbolism" and said: "I make up my own symbols. My paintings convey the way I react to the things around me."

The painting he worked on while at Clarke raised many questions. According to Evans, the painting symbolizes Clarke College. It

was interesting to note that his revelation of such brought about a lot of amused smiles from his audience, and certainly, more questions!

Most of the questions centered around the symbolism of the figures in the painting in relation to Clarke and Bill was willing to explain. He said, "The vine, if you examine it closely, is in the form of a cross, obviously depicting Christian ideals. He added, "Now, I am a big women's lib believer and that explains why I chose the Statue of Liberty to represent the ideals of Clarke College!"

The students, however, were particularly entranced with the symbol behind the half-opened oranges painted on the sides. And, with confidence, Bill satisfied their inquisitive minds with a very fascinating revelation: "The oranges symbolizes women." He stated, "Throughout history the circle has always been used to symbolize continuity and to me an orange has no beginning, no end." Evans said, "I fuse the Mother Earth concept into the whole idea of womanhood. Furthermore, to me the texture and feel of the orange is just like flesh." He continued, Evans expressed his view that "there is an element of mystery in this fruit - the outside does not, in the least bit, taste like the inside. . . it does not even give the taster the clue as to the taste of the inside and to me, this mystery can be equated to the mystery in women!" Watching his hand guide the brush with such confidence and adroitness was fascinating and brought smiles to the faces of many in his audience.

Meanwhile Bill Evans, who is now back in Nebraska getting ready for his exhibit there, perhaps would recall his exhibit days here at Clarke with a smile too.

Homecoming 1974:

a time for living, reliving,

We were there. With our spirit and applause we filled the gymnasium with sound. With tears, and smiles, and crowns, and roses we watched those around us.

We were there, at the parades, the parties, the game, the teas, the banquets. We were the present yet we portrayed the past because the past was with us. We were people — people searching for familiar faces among the crowd.

We were there and we were happy. . . Homecoming 1974.



Dorm decorations welcomed alumnae to a "hot time in the old town tonight," the theme of the Homecoming activities.



Rose Marie Dolan, named Homecoming Queen 1974 at the Pep Rally, and her court of Debbie Linebarger, Mary Ellen Costello, Kathy Keller, and Maribeth Genoar close the parade down Main Street with a flair. (Photo by Deb O'Connor)



The Welcome Back party held for the alumni at the Julien Riverboat Lounge was treated to a song fest by the Clarke-Loras "Baker's Dozen."



Friday night's Pep Rally - Here the group in the balcony proves they don't mess around as they are judged in the spirit contest. (Photo by Mary Beth Ryan)



Keiko Komiya, a junior from Japan, holds a tea ceremony in the Mary Jo Formal Lounge and shows that coming home means different things to different people.



This select group gathered together at the Alumnae Luncheon as they were all past presidents of the Clarke student governing body.



"Buzz off, bees!" The sophomore class won the pot of honey.

(Photo by Mary Beth Ryan)

recalling
events,



Some took part in the parade. Some just watched. What better way to spend a Saturday morning?

and living again...

The decorations are gone. Alumni no longer walk the halls attempting to locate a dorm room they once claimed. The flowers have wilted, long dresses and sports jackets have been put away for another day, and college life is back to normal. But Homecoming 1974 will always live in the minds of those who were there.

No, it's not the Italian doughboy. It's John Lease performing in the comic opera "Rita" with Sister Anne Siegrist and Jerry Daniels.

